CHICAGO FAVORS THE ISSUE.

THE FEBRUARY SERIES TALKS

Chicago, Nov. 13.-The bank presidents of this

city agree that the time is favorable for an issue

of bonds by the Government, and that conditions

justify it, and make it a wise thing to do. W. C. D.

mand, and had only \$64,000,000 to do it with, I should

try to fund part of it. That's what any business man would do. That is just what an issue of bonds

at this time means. A depleted gold reserve and expenditures in excess of income make the bond issue

necessary. The time is favorable for it. It is a

J. J. P. Gelell, president of the Union National

than \$20,000,000, an amount quite insufficient, it would

s issue bonds. There would be no difficulty, I think,

EX-CONTROLLER WEMPLE'S FIRM FAILS.

AN ASSIGNMENT MADE BY WILLIAM B. WEMPLE'S

SONS, FOUNDRYMEN.

Fultonville, N. Y., Nov. 13.-William B. Wemple's

Sons, foundrymen, of this place, have made an assignment to John H. Morrison. The business was

established more than forty years ago. The assets and habities are unknown. Ex-Controller Edward Wemple is a member of the firm. There are preferred creditors to the amount of \$5,500.

ANOTHER "STRANGLERS' ROW" TRAGEDY.

A JAPANESE GIEL THE VICTIM OF A MYSTERIOUS

MURDERER IN DENVER.

ode of her death was exactly similar.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT!

CAPTAIN DIXON RECEIVES A 300-POUND CLOCK AS A TESTIMONIAL FROM THE MIRAN-

DA'S PASSENGERS.

Gloucester, Mass., Nov. 13.-Captain Dixon, of the

he rescued off the coast of Greenland, a handsome clock, valued at \$100. It is about nine feet high, weighs 500 pounds and is of beautiful workmanship.

FOREST FIRES IN THE SOUTH.

THE WHOLE VAZOO DELTA THREATENED-MIS-

SOURI FARMERS FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

Memphis, Nov. 13.—The forest fires from Arkansas

have broken out in North Mississippi on an ex-tensive scale. The entire Yazoo delta is threatened.

Mississippi started ten miles south of Memphis and extends through De Soto and Tunica counties to the town of Tunica. Its origin is credited to a recent visit of inspection paid by officials of the Illinois Central. The section foreman, anxious to make as good a showing as possible, set fire to the dry grass along the roadside, and soon a conflagration had spread through the forest. Plantations have been wiped away, with halldings, fences and crops. A great deal of cotton is still ungathered and all is in the line of the flames. There are rumors of negroes lost in the conflagration. The Ariannas fires are along the line of the Little Rock and Memphis road, from the river thirty-one miles inland.

Poolar Biuff, Mo., Nov. 12.—As a consequence of

Poplar Bluff, Mo., Nov. 12.-As a consequence of

the long drouth which has prevailed in this county forest fires are raging all around this place. A haze

of smoke envelops the city. Reports received from various points indicate that farmers are suffering considerably from burned fences and farm buildings. South of Neelyville, in this county, the farmers have all their available forces our fighting the flames. The fires are said to have been started in many places by hunters.

THEIR ACCOUNTS TO BE EXAMINED.

Albany, Nov. 13.-Two weeks ago H. M. Thomp-

on, of New-York City, a former official of the

Brooklyn City Railroad Company, filed a complaint with the State Board of Railroad Commissioners

alleging that the reports of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, the Brooklyn Heights Railroad

Company, and the Long Island Traction Company

were not correctly made, and asking that the

were not correctly made, and asking that the books of these companies be examined. The com-panies mentioned, which are practically under one management, have filed an answer with the Rail-road Commissioners demanding an investigation. The board has decided to grant their request, and Secretary Charles R. DeFreest will commence an examination of the books at once. He will leave town for Brooklyn probably to-morrow. The board refuses to give out either the complaint or the answer.

WILL BE LYNCHED IF CAUGHT.

tine Bloss was attacked by a tramp near her home

Huntington, W. Va., Nov. 13.-In Wayne County last night the fourteen-year-old daughter of Valen-

seem, or which to base so large an amount of out

said: "The gold reserve is now a little more

dent of the First National Bank, "payable

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1894.—TWELVE PAGES.

BACK IN ST. PETERSBURG. THE CZARS BODY RECEIVED.

BORNE FROM THE RAILWAY STATION TO ST. ISAAC'S CATHEDRAL.

WITH TOLLING BELLS, MINUTE GUNS AND DIRGES THE RUSSIAN CAPITAL ATTESTS ITS

A GREAT PROCESSION THROUGH

THE BODY LAID

g. Petersburg, Nov. 13.-Amid the solemn music of military bands and the chanting of priests and choristers, the funeral train bearing the body of Emperor Alexander III arrived from Moscow at the Nicholas Station at 9:55 o'clock

this city were hardly equal to those in Moscow. sence of a thaw followed by fog and a wfall, the streets were filled with deep sjush and mud. The hotels were crowded to their full capacity with visitors from all parts of Russia and the Continent, and windows along the route of the procession were readily rented days ago at 100 rubles. The people were quiet and in every way gave evidence of their appreciation emnity of the occasion.

Preceding the ceremony of removing the body from the station to the fortress, three guns were d. After the third gun the church bells were tolled, and throughout the day minute-guns were fired. The station was crowded with the nobility European country, and the long platform in front of with black cloth. The hearse, with a silver and gold body, a golden canopy surmounted by a crown and topped and edged with three white feathers, stood ready to receive the body of the dead Emperor, and around it was ranged the guard of honor, all representatives of higher clergy stood at the top. All bowed a salute roll of the drums of the grenadlers mingled with the chanting, showing the harmony of the tributes of the Church and the Army former head. A boy choir began a chorus in which the men joined, and the volume of vocal music swelled high upon the frosty nir.

THE PROCESSION MOVES. roofs of the houses were crowded with ople as the procession moved at 10:30 o'clock. The golden coffin was covered with a golden pall, lined with heavy ermine, with tassels at the corners. This was folded half way back. The Prince of Wales walked with the Czar Nicholas, each wearing a uniform similar to those worn in w, only more elaborate. The whole proion was conducted upon the same plan as that in Moscow, but more elaborately. There were more led horses, caparisoned with flowing biack and emblazoned with the arms of the various provinces, more regiments, etc., but except that the procession and ceremonies were on a larger scale, everything was the same as on

The procession was divided into thirteen sections, each headed by a master of ceremonies vearing a black and white scarf. The sections epresented various degrees of mourning. The rst comprised the late Czar's companies in all reprincipal regiments, followed by footmen and ages. The second included the Czar's family. tions, each headed by a master of ceremonies wearing a black and white scarf. The sections the principal regiments, followed by jothien and pages. The second included the Czar's family standard, the red military standard and the Czar's charger, the former carried and the latter attended by superior officers. The third section floated the standards of Siberia, Vetebsk, Builly at the control of the carried and the standards of Siberia, Vetebsk, Builly at the carried and the standards of Siberia, Vetebsk, Builly at the carried and the standards of Siberia, Vetebsk, Builly at the carried and the ca attended by superior officers. The third sectorificated the standards of Siberia, Vetebsk, Buifgaria, etc., also carried by superior officers. The fourth carried similar standards, and, like the second and third sections, was closed by subalterns and the horses of leading officials. The fifth section also carried various standards, together with the imperial pennant, borne by a Vice-Admiral, and the standards of the Empire in black and white silk. The sixth included the great standard of the Empire, carried by two major-generals, two colonels and two superior officers. The seventh section was composed of peasants, burghers, merchants and delegations from various places and the Mayor and municipal authorities of St. Petersburg. Sections eight to eleven inclusive were composed of delegations from local bodies, public offices, and the imperial household, the members and officials of the Sentar, the officials of the various Chancelleries, the lines. household, the members and officials of the Sen-ate, the officials of the various Chancelleries, the secretaries of Finland and the Empire, the Impe-rial Ministers and the members of the Imperial Council. In the twelfth section were four colonels holding the four glaives of the Empire, points downward, and the dead Czar's medals and or-ders, carried by officers of the Army and Navy.

THE GROUP ABOUT THE HEARSE. In the thirteenth section were the choir of the Convent of Alexander, Newsky and the Czar's confessor, Father Yanicheff. These were followed by the hearse, drawn by eight horses, generals holding the tassels. Sixty pages, thirty on each tide, with lighted torches, marched beside the hearse. Then came the Czar, Nicholas II, wearing a General's uniform, with the imperial household, the Prince of Wales, the King of Greece, the Prussian Grand-dukes and their aids and a nothing the tassels. Sixty pages, thirty on each side, with lighted torches, marched beside the hearse. Then came the Czar, Nicholas II, wearing a General's uniform, with the imperial household, the Prince of Wales, the King of Greece, the Prussian Grand-dukes and their aids and a company of grenadiers. Following these came the Czarina, Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand-duchess Xenia, the Grand-duchess Olga, and a large number of equerries, companies and regiments.

and regiments.

The floor of the Cathedral of St. Isaac was covered with black cloth. The edifice, built of massive stone, and full of dignity, was in sharp contrast to the gemilke Cathedral of St. Michael

the Archangel in Moscow. LYING IN STATE IN ST. ISAAC'S.

The procession arrived at the cathedral at 139 p. m. The coffin was at once placed on the catafalque in the centre of the building, and a requiem service followed, lasting an hour. body was then exposed to public view, and immediately long lines of people anxious to see the

body was then exposed to public view, and immediately long lines of people anxious to see the dead Czar's face began passing through the cathedral. The lying-in state will continue until the day of the funeral. Masses will be celebrated constantly.

President Cleveland and the United States were represented in to-day's ceremonies by Minister Breckinridge and the entire staff of the United States Legation, and by Lieutenant Rodgers, naval attaché at Paris. The American colony has sent seventy wreaths to be placed on the Czar's coffin.

The scene at the Cathedral was deeply impressive. It was only with great difficulty that the Czar Nicholas, the Grand-dukes, the King of Greece, the Prince of Wales and others carried the enormous coffin from the hearse to the catafalque. The coffin was placed with the feet toward the altar. When the lid was removed, a golden and ermine pall was thrown over the body from the breast downward. Elght aids, six captains of the guard, twelve pages and twelve cadets then took places on the steps of the dais. The imperial family and guests stood or knelt on the right, the women's black robes contrasting vivily with the bright uniforms of the officers. The clergy, in rich vestments and mitres, stood at the foot of the catafalque in a glittering group. As the strains of the anthem "Rest With the Blessed" rose, all knelt, many sobbling uncontrollably. Following the anthem the Metropolitan read passages of Scripture. Then the chief mourners slowly and singly mounted the catafalque, reverently kissed the pale hand of the dead Czar, and left the building in slence. They returned at 8 p. m. to assist at the soleron office for the dead, which all officials are expected to attend daily until the burial.

Dinners were given to 50,000 poor people this vining. ners were given to 50,000 poor people this
"Official Messenger" says that, in respond-

ing to an address at Moscow yesterday, Emperor | country to prevent her from acting with entire Nicholas said:

The Czarins and myself are genuinely consoled by the prayers of Russis and the sympathy shown in the tears of the people. God help me to serve my dearly beloved country as my father did, and lead it in the bright path marked out by him. The Czar has appointed the Prince of Wales honorary colonel of the Kieff Regiment of Dragoons.

Helsingfors, Nov. 12.-The proclamation of Czar Nicholas II to the people of Finland was published here to-day. The Emperor expresses his desire to confirm the religion and fundamental laws of the country and the rights and privileges of every class, high and low, which they have hitherto enjoyed, according to the Constitution of the country. These, he declares, he desires to maintain unimpaired.

London, Nov. 13.-The Central News correspondent in St. Petersburg says:

It is stated that after the death of Alexander III M. Dournovo, Minister of the Interior, fearing disturbances, advised the Czar Nicholas to proclaim martial law in the capital, and that Nicholas rejected the advice. It is therefore expected that M. Dournovo will resign after the fuseral.

PORT ARTHUR'S FALL DENIED.

REPORT OF ITS CAPTURE NOW CONTRA-DICTED IN SHANGHAL

THE UNOPPOSED LANDING OF THE JAPANESE THE VALOO RIVER BY MARSHAL.

YAMAGATA'S ARMY DESCRIBED. Shanghal, Nov. 13-The Shanghal "Mercury" says that Port Arthur has not yet been taken by

Tien-Tsin, Nov. 13.-Li Hung Chang's son has left Tien-Tsin, taking with him his valuable

Major von Hanneken lately submitted at the Foreign Board's request a scheme of military reorganization. The Emperor and the Manchu statesmen approved the scheme, but the stratagem of certain wealthy taotals frustrated it. There is much popular discontent over the im-

Japanese army of 22,000 men, under command of Liau-Tong peninsula in the early morning of preparations to obstruct a landing in Tallen Bay and rifled morters, were found in the cove and COUNT VON HATZPELDT MAY BE FOREIGN MINtaken possession of by the Japanese. Telegraph intelligence up to date goes no further than the

on the morning of October 24 the Japanese army in Corea began its final operations for the passage of the Yaloo River and the invasion of Manchuria. Confronted by a strong Chinese force, well supplied with cavalry, Field Marshal Yamagata deployed his troops along a wide stretch of the Yaloo so ar to mask his point of passage and obtain commanding positions of passage and obtain commanding positions. of passage and obtain commanding positions for his wings. Wi-Ju was the Japanese head-quarters. At dawn a brigade of Japanese troops forded the Yaloo ten miles above Wi-Ju unopposed, and marching down on the other side came to one of the Chinese forts. It was garrisoned by 500 cavairy and 100 infantry, with two

selves presently exposed to a plunging rifles and cannon from the hill on thei flank, they broke and fled in disorder to Lien. The reserves, however, advanced rities and cannon from the hill on their right in flank, they broke and fied in disorder to Chiul-Lien. The reserves, however, advanced to the defence with every appearance of resolution and, aided by the natural strength of their position, might have inflicted heavy loss upon their assailants had they not been surprised by an attack on their left reat. Thereupen they also beat a retreat, but were so hard pressed that ten guns fell into the hands of the Japanese. The invading army now crossed the Al, two divisions posting themselves on the east and south of Chiu-Lien, while two brigades took up a position further north, threatening the main road northward from Chiu-Lien. The troops camped for the night in these positions. Field-Marshal Yamagata and Lieutenant-General Nodzu took up their quarters in a farmhouse near Hu-Shan.

Throughout the night a constant cannonade

near Hu-Shan.

Throughout the night a constant cannonade was directed from Chiu-Lien against the Japanese camps. The missiles did no damage nor did they presage obstinate fighting the next day. On the contrary, the Chinese, seeing that their line of retreat northward was threatened, fled precipitately before dawn, and when, at S.a. m., the Japanese marched into Chiu-Lien, they found the place deserted. The Chinese casualties on the 25th were 300 killed and an unascertsined number of wounded. The Japanese had twenty killed and eighty-three wounded.

NO ANSWER YET FROM JAPAN. FAVORABLE REPLY TO THIS COUNTRY'S OFFER OF MEDIATION EXPECTED IN . A FEW DAYS.

Washington, Nov. 12 .- Japan has not yet replied to the proposition advanced by President Cleve-land to mediate the differences between herself and China. It was thought at the State Department yesterday that Japan's answer would be in the hands of Secretary Gresham not later than Wednesday of this week, but it is now believed that some days may clapse before her formal answer reaches Washington. It requires two and frequently three days for a dispatch from Washington to reach Tokio, and the same time is consumed in the transmission of a telegram from the Japanese capital to the United States. At present the usual delays are increased, owing to the meagre telegraph facilities of Japan, and to the additional fact that the wires are crowded with dispatches from the Government and private individuals hav-

ing more or less relation to the war. Another reason for the delay in receiving Japan's answer is that a number of persons must be con-sulted before a conclusion is reached. The Jap-anese Ministry is composed of half a dozen men, some of whom, it is believed, will oppose any suggestion of peace except that which may come from China, and which may be made in the most abject manner. In these circumstances, notwith-standing the majority of the Ministry might favor a ready compliance, a week or more might be consumed in debating the matter. Then, too, it

a ready compliance, a week or more might of consumed in debating the matter. Then, too, it is necessary that the Emperor shall be consulted. He is at Hiroshima, 40 miles from Tokio, and a week would probably elapse before a personal consultation could be had with him, and his reply laid before the Ministry. These explanations are made to-day in order intelligently to account for the delay in hearing from Japan.

That Japan will accept the mediation of the United States is not doubted, either at the State Department or in diplomatic circles. The war spirit is intense in Japan, and the hostility to the Chinese is exceedingly bitter, but the influential elements in the Empire recognize the absurdity of continuing the war when it can be closed on terms advantageous to Japan, and their arguments, it is believed, will prevail. It is again asserted, however, that Japan's position will be a negative one ever, that Japan's position will be a negative one ver, that Japan's position will be a negative one over, that Japan's position will be a negative one in the rest with China to say what shall be done, then rest with China to say what shall be done, then rest with China to say what shall be done, no secret treaties between her and any other

Berlin, Nov. 12.—The "Cologne Gazette" says that Germany, while determined to preserve neutrality in the hostilities between China and Japan, would be pleased to see peace restored as the result of the mediation of the United States.

FURIOUS STORM IN EUROPE.

MANY LIVES LOST AND ENORMOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

ENGLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY AND BELGIUM SWEPT BY A VIOLENT GALE-PORTS FILLED WITH DAMAGED VESSELS-DESTRUC-

Channel last night was the most violent experienced The Channel steamers report fearful and returned to Calais. The steamer La Flandre disabled. The barkentine Elizabeth Jane, loaded Nothing has been heard of her crew. The warships anchored at St. Malo, France, were in serius danger and put out to sea flying distress sighals. Cherbourg and other ports are crowded with

The steamer Preussen was torn from her mooring at Hamburg and damaged many other vessels with which she came into collision, although she sustained no damage herself.

The storm was extremely violent in Paris. Much damage was done to chimneys, roofs and windows. persons were killed by falling chimneys and The velocity of the several more were injured. two miles an hour. Deaths and injuries due to the

Berlin, Nov. 13.-The hurricane which has prevalled along the coast of the North Sea has don great damage, and considerable loss of life is

storm prevailed in this city and its neighborhood. to-day, doing immense damage to property. So far fifteen deaths are reported. The roof of factory at Ath was carried away, killing four per

TWENTY-FIVE PEOPLE KILLED. BOATS! CREWS FROM A DRITISH STEAMER FIRED

UPON BY A LIBERIAN GUNBOAT. on, Nov. 13.-A dispatch from Sierre Leone West Coast of Africa, mays that the master of the British steamer Ambriz recently informed the D-

Berlin, Nov. 13 - Emperor William has summ

THE BELGIAN PARLIAMENT OPENED. RIEF AT THE CZAR'S DEATH EXPRESSED IN

Count de Merode, Minister for Foreign Affairs, delivered a speech in the Senate expressing the delivered a speech in the country at the death grief of the Chamber and the country at the death of the Czar. A Socialist Senator protested against the speech as doing homage to a despot. The Senate indorsed the remarks of M. de Merode, and proceeded to the business of scrutinizing the rec-

PRANCE PREPARING FOR WAR. THE DEPUTIES ASKED TO VOTE 65,000,000 FRANCE

Paris, Nov. 13. General Mercler, Minister of War introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day a bill granting 65,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of

the proposed campaign in Madagascar.

The Government's Madagascar policy was first brought up in the Chamber by Baron Bolssy CAnglas, who, in an interpellation, urged the Governmanded by the situation.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, re

viewed the history of the French protectorate over Madagascar. France must now act vigorously, he said, and must send 15,339 troops to the island. M. Hanotaux referred to the treaty of 1885. During the nine years since then the Hovas had, he said, violated and ignored that treaty. The patience of the French President in Madagascar had been severely tried. Practically there had been no security to foreigners in Madagascar. It therefore became necessary to assert the rights of France, and with on a mission to the Hova Government. His conciliatory offers had been rejected by the Hovas. The French Government now felt obliged to ask the French Government how left obliged to ask the Chamber to sanction a credit for such force as would suffice to secure the undoubted rights of France in Madagascar. The Government desired to strike a decisive blow without further loss of time in order to recover the position due France under a treaty approved by the European Powers.

a treaty approved by the European Powers. (Cheers.)
The bill was referred to a committee.
The public galleries were crowded with people anxious to hear the debate. Among the occupants of the diplomatic gallery was Mr. Eustis, the United States Ambassador.
General Duchesne commanding in the Delfort district, has been appointed to command the Madagascar expedition. It is not expected that active operations will begin before next May.

CONFESSED THE MURDER OF A PRIEST. London, Nov. 13.-The Frenchman "Eugene," who was a companion of the Argentine priest, Father Gabriel Segui, both on board ship and in the lodging-house at No. 49 Old Compton-st., Soho, where the body of the priest was found about five weeks ago hanging from a bedpost, has been arrested a Toulon. He was impersonating Father Segul and represented himself as a chaplain in the Argentine represented himself as a chapian in the Argentine Army on a furlough in France. When arrested he had (309 in his possession, the sum remaining from the amount of which he robbed the priest. He was examined before a magistrate and confessed that he had murdered and robbed Father Segul, and also admitted that his name was not Eugene, but Robel-io. His occupation, he said, was that of a cook. Measures for his extradition will be taken at once.

SOON TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE POPE. Rome, Nov. 13.-The Pope will soon publish the Rome, No. 18.

Apostolic constitution, recording the decisions of the recent conference on the reunion of the Western and Eastern Churches.

NOT TO FORTIFY PORT EN BESSIN. Paris, Nov. 13.-It is officially denied that Port en Bessin, on the English Channel, is to be forti-

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST COL. MAPLESON. London, Nov. 13.-The Court of Chancery has granted an interim injunction to Sir Augustus ris, the theatrical manager, preventing Colonel Mapleson from circulating a prospectus connecting Harris with the "Importal Opera Company," which is about to be floated as a stock enterprise.

CARLISLE ASKS FOR BONDS.

THE NEW SERIES TO BE A CONTINUATION

HE KNOWS ABOUT THEM NOW.

OF THAT OF FEBRUARY.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON LATIONS DETWEEN MESSES, CLEVE-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Nov. 13.-All doubt about the issue of a new series of bonds was removed this ture ten years from that date, instead of the as far as possible the same as those advertise i last winter. The Treasury circular is as follows: Treasury Department.

of the Treasury.

J. G. CARLISLE,

Secretary of the Treasury. To-morrow Sub-Treasurers will be supplied with

Gossip continues about the possibility of Secratary Carlisle's resignation, but those who know ment by any such Quixotic move as the resigna-tion of an \$8,000 salary, with the numerous incl-dental perquisites attaching to his present post-

THE NEW BONDS LIKELY TO BE PLACED ON A

The Tribune was one of the first papers to an-Brussels, Nov. 12—At the opening of the session the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Carlisic made such a mess of the bond issue last winter that Senators were loudly cheered by the crowds who attempt to restore confidence in the financial policy of the Administration without consulting the man who makes such a spectacle of himself at the head of the Treasury Department. It was common talk in Wall Street yesterday that the Prestdent had decided on the issue some time ago, and, not wishing to have the bonds go begging like bankers on the subject, and did not decide to make the issue until he was sure that the bonds make the issue until he was sure that the bonds would be floated at once. Just why he arranged to do this almost immediately after the election can only be explained by his desire to humbus the country into the belief that the returning confidence in business was due to the second financial policy of the present Administration, which the Magwumps love so to prate about.

It is a humiliating speciacle to see the President show so plainly that he has no confidence whatever

show so plainly that he has no confidence whatever in the man he put at the head of the country's finances. He could not have offered a more pointed insult to Mr. Carlisle than he did, and if the in capable head of the Treasury has an atom of self respect he will certainly resign at once. But judging from his former conduct, few people be will probably kiss the hand that struck him so unmercifully; in fact, he has done that already, by

insuing the bond circular against his own judgment, at the dicitation of the President.

If the speciacle the august Secretary of the Treasury makes is not an ellifying one it is certainly an amusing one. But although Americans like to be aroused, these Democratic Administration in the provided of the treasury makes in the special provided in the total provided in the control of the president of the special provided in the control of the president of the special provided in the control of the president of the special provided in the control of the president of the special provided in the control of the president of the presiden

tainly an amusing one. But although Americans like to be amused, these Democratic Administration jokes are costly affairs, and the people will send up a great sigh of relief from the Atlantic to the Pacific when the cool-headed and experienced Republican statesmen and financiers are again in control of the Natlon's kenor and credit.

The present issue is a continuation of the issue of last winter and the bends will mature at the same time. Mr. Carliele will not have to come to New-York to implore the bankers to that the loan this time, however, for all arrangements have been made, it is said, by a syndicate to trike the whole issue on a 3 per cent basis. These firms and trust companies, it is reported on good authority, will compose the syndicate Drewel, Morgan & Co., Speyer & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., the United States Trust Company and the Union Trust Company. Large foreign interests will probably also be represented by the cyndicate. One thing seems to be certain and that is that there will be no trouble in floating the bonds at once. One bid for the whole \$50,00,000 may be put in today, or perhaps each of the companies composing the syndicate may bid for a certain amount.

William E. Curtis, Assistant Socretary of the Treasury, had a conference yeaterday morning with John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, about the proposed issue. Nothing definite could be learned of the result of the conference on the conference will be reported to the conference on the proposed issue was refused at Drexci. Morgan & Co.'s office.

Frederick D. Tappen, president of the Balkin Frederick D. Tappen, president of the bonds, and they could be soid there and the gold brought to this country for 3 per cent.

All information as to the proposed issue was refused at Drexci. Morgan & Co.'s office.

Frederick D. Tappen, president of the bonds, but the sale would probably lower the rate of exchange and bring some gold from Europe, which would probably lower the rate of exchange and bring some g

of the former bonds, perhaps she might want to do it again.

The issue of bonds last winter brought about \$1,000,000 in gold into the Treasury. The present issue will bring to the aid of the Government at least that amount, and, possibly, nearer \$20,000,000. The gold Treasury balance, as published yesterday morning, was about \$62,000,000, so when the issue is taker the gold reserve will amount to about \$120,000,000.

The news that the call had been issued did not reach Wall Street until after 3 o'clock, so it did not affect the stock market.

Arrangements for providing their customers who desire to subscribe for the bonds with gold were discussed by a number of bankers on Monday afternoon at the Chase National Bank. The associated banks have \$32,000,000 on deposit in the Clearing in the content of the cont FOR A STEAMSHIP LINE TO AUSTRALIA. Philadelphia, Nov. 13 .- J. H. Wetherford, of New-Zealand, is in this city advocating the subsidizing of a line of steamships to Australia. He stated this evening that he had met with the hearty co-operation of the business men of the city.

PRICE THREE CENTS. House vanits and in their own vanits about \$50,-000.00. No bank is expected to draw gold out of the Sub-Treasury, Mr. Tappen says, in order to meet the demands of its customers. It will probably not be necessary to disturb the gold in the Clearins House. Much of the gold to pay for the bonds is expected to come from abroad.

In a double-leaded editorial, which severely condemned the Administration for floating another loan, "The Journal of Commerce" yesterday said this, among other things:

"So far as the operation is intended to strengthen the gold reserve, it can do so only momentarily; and the loan is the short-sighted makeshift of a fiscal neophyte, not of a wise financier. By getting authorization from Cougress to require a certain proportion of the customs duties to be paid in gold the Government could command a fixed and unfailing supply to maintain its reserve fund at any amount required, and thereby avoid any addition to the debt and any increase of taxation. If that is not

NO BARGAIN WITH TAMMANY.

THE PEOPLE WILL NOT TOLERATE A DEAL TO SAVE WIGWAM RASCALS.

RUMORS THAT AN ARRANGEMENT HAS BEEN MADE BY WHICH HEADS OF CITY DEPART-

THE CITY WHICH DECLINED TO SUBSCRIBE FOR many rapine and rascality is that the frannis, president of the Atlas National Bank, said he thought the bond issue was necessary and was a expected to keep on doing for the party bosses,

and blackmail. Therefore, it is alleged, the involving the peace of mind, social standing and berty, too, perhaps, if many eminent placeholders, who supposed until recently that they had long years of luxury and "high rolling" yet before them.

To accomplish this pleasing arrangement which would prevent so many kinds of trouble for so many persons Thomas C. Platt, the rumors has taken the contract to shut down on legislative investigations. The Lexow Commit tee is to be muzzled and no new committees of done toward unearthing the malfeasance, thievery and blackmail which the police inquiry under Mr. Goft has developed, and that vast unexplored field covered by the Departments of Docks, Street-Cleaning, Public Works, Fire, unexplored field covered by the Departments of Docks, Street-Cleaning, Public Works, Fire, Charities and Correction, and others which might be mentioned, is to remain covered by the mantle of pure and hely charity which im-

If such a bargain has been entered into between Denver, Col., Nov. 13—"Stranglers' Row" was the scene of another murder early this morning. About 145 o'clock No. 1,975 Market-st. was visited by the fiend whose strange hobby is to choke women to death, and when he left the place, Kiku Oyama, a Japanese girl, was a corpse, with the marks of the strangler's work upon her throat. The murder was committed in the row of houses in which Lena Tapper and Marie Contassolt were strangled, and Tapper and Marie Contassolt were strangled, and the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing into a strangle of the inquiry which it was about pushing in the inquiry which it was about pushing the strangle of the in Denver, Col., Nov. 13.-"Stranglers' Row" was the various departments, and the rogues and grand larceny thieves who had been shaken into spasms by the approach of the disclosures which seemed to be upon them were allowed four years more of plunder. It is now proposed to give fresh im-munity to the men who have been revelling in ill-gotten wealth and suidenly turn aside from pursuing the question which the honest and hardpartially choking her the murderer completed the

Japan with the representatives of her native land to the Columbian Exposition. There she became acquainted with Imi Oyama, and together they came to Denver last November. Imi Oyama says he was the dead woman's cook, but the neighbors say he lived with her as her husband. He was the first person to enter the Japanese girl's room he was the dead woman's cook, but he was the was the was the lived with her as her husband. He was the was the was the woman's cook, but he was the was which have enriched so many men high in Tammany councils will be brought to light, and the whole system of greater and lesser fraud will be laid bare.

whole system of greater and lesser fraud will be laid bare.

Any efforts to strangle a thorough, searching and complete investigation into Tammany Hall methods since the Wigwam came into control of this city will ingioriously full. The people of the city and State demand that it shall go on to the end. The Republican bosses, or any Speaker, Schator or legislator who attempts to stand in the way and seeks to shield the yet unexposed receivers of stolen goods from the retribution which awaits them will find that he has made the mistake of his life. The Lexow investigation will go on whether there are Tammany resignations or not. There will be other committees and more investigations. The refusal or fallure of Tampany heads of departments to put their commissions in the hands of the new Mayor's Power of Removal bill will be a law, and the plans for a complete disclosure of the sources of sudden riches will be assuerd. found in the room, and it is believed that the woman was robbed. Imi Oyama and several other Japanese have been arrested on suspicion, but so far as known no evidence against them has been inhabiting that part of the city is intense. schooner Rigel, received to-day as a testimonial from the passengers of the steamer Miranda, whom

TREATING WITH THE CHEROKEES.

Muskogee, I. T., Nov. 13.-At Tahlequah, yesterday, Senators Jones and Herry and Congressman McRae, of Arkansas, addressed the National Cherokee Council there assembled. Senator Jones in his address informed the Council that a change in their present form of government was inevitable, and that it behooved them to consider the matter. The Council has just enacted a law making it a felony for an Indian to sell real estate or improvements to a white man, and prescribing death as the penalty. Senator Dawes, chairman of the committee to treat with the five tribes for statehood, after eight months' labor with the Councils, started yesterday for Washington to prepare his report. An interview with the Senator leads to the bellef that he will recommend a Territorial form of government or statehood.

A CRANK IN GOV. MATTHEWS'S OFFICE Indianapolis, Nov. 13.-The reception-room of the executive office was the scene of great confusion executive office was the scene of great contusion yesterday, when a stranger forced himself into the presence of the Governor's clerk and loudly demanded an interview with the Governor, saying that his business was urgent. He announced that he had secured 45 votes for a Democratic candi-date who had now forsaken him. "I want the Governor to write me a letter of introduction to the President, he insisted. "I am going to Wash-ington city to be married. I will be married in the lington city to be married. I will be married in the Blue Room, and the President and Cabinet will be the witnesses."

Private Secietary King realized at once the condition of the stranger, and said that the Governor was busy, but would see him as soon as he was at lesure. The man then related a story of love and courtship, and finally wandered away with the crowd.

HIS WHOLE FAMILY DEAD FROM DIPHTHERIA. Anderson, Ind., Nov. 13.-Martin J. Watson yesterday buried his son, the last of a family of including his wife. All were in good health one month ago They were victims of the black diphtheria, which is raging in the Indiana gas belt. There are not less than 125 persons under treat-ment in Anderson now. About one-half of the cases have been fatal.

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 13.-Dr. P. J. Gibbons, of this city, to-day made formal application to Gov-ernor Flower for permission to attempt to re-structuate Charles F Wilson, who will soon suffer death in the electric chair at Auburn prison.

A RANKER SENTENCED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

The tramp made his escape, but a posse of fifty men are scouring the country for him, and if they catch him a lynching will be the result. Madison, Wis., Nov. 13 .- A. A. Cadwallader, expresident of the Superior National Bank, who was indicted for the embezzlement of about \$40,000 of the bank's funds two years ago, and in whose case the jury disagreed at the trial last spring, pleaded guilty to the charge in the United States Court this afternoon, and was sentenced to live years' imprisonment at hard labor in the House of Correction at Milwaukee. He has already spent nearly two years in jail.